

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF PLATES	xvii
 1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1. THE PAPAYA INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA.	1
1.1.1. Status of the industry	1
1.1.2. S.W.O.T. analysis of industry	3
1.1.2.1. <i>Strengths</i>	3
1.1.2.2. <i>Weaknesses</i>	3
1.1.2.3. <i>Opportunities</i>	4
1.1.2.4. <i>Threats</i>	4
1.2. STATUS OF PAPAYA RESEARCH.	5
1.3. BASIS FOR F ₁ HYBRIDS OF PAPAYA	7
1.3.1. Conventional cultivars.	7
1.3.2. Potential of F ₁ papaya hybrids.	7
1.3.3. Scope of study	8
 2. LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1. BACKGROUND OF PAPAYA	10
2.1.1. Origin and distribution	10
2.1.2. Taxonomy	10
2.1.3. Mating system	11
2.1.4. General biology.	12
2.1.4.1. <i>Stem</i>	12
2.1.4.2. <i>Leaves</i>	12
2.1.4.3. <i>Fruit</i>	12
2.1.4.4. <i>Seed</i>	12

2.1.5. Floral biology	13
2.1.5.1. <i>Flower types and sexes</i>	13
2.1.5.2. <i>Derivation of floral types</i>	13
2.1.5.3. <i>Genetics of sex expression</i>	15
2.1.5.4. <i>Relationship of sex and fruit shape</i>	17
2.1.5.5. <i>Environmental influences on sex expression</i>	19
2.1.6. Propagation	20
2.1.6.1. <i>Seed</i>	20
2.1.6.2. <i>Vegetative propagation</i>	22
2.1.6.3. <i>In vitro propagation</i>	23
2.1.7. Varieties	24
2.1.7.1. <i>Self-pollinated</i>	24
2.1.7.2. <i>Cross-pollinated</i>	24
2.1.7.3. <i>Hybrids</i>	25
2.1.7.4. <i>Clonal varieties</i>	25
2.2. HETEROSIS	26
2.2.1. Definition and computation	26
2.2.2. Genetic basis for heterosis	26
2.2.2.1. <i>Non-allelic gene interaction</i>	26
2.2.2.2. <i>Inter-allelic interaction:</i> <i>dominant-overdominant theory</i>	27
2.2.2.3. <i>Non-genomic heterosis</i>	28
2.2.3. Exploiting heterosis in crops	28
2.2.3.1. <i>Crop range in heterosis breeding</i>	28
2.2.3.2. <i>Expressions of heterosis</i>	29
2.2.3.3. <i>Environmental influences on heterosis</i>	31
2.2.4. Limitations in exploitation of heterosis	32
2.2.4.1. <i>Problems in hybrid seed production</i>	32
2.2.4.2. <i>Inbreeding depression</i>	34
2.2.4.3. <i>Undesirable characters accompanying yield heterosis</i>	34
2.2.5. Economic justifications for F ₁ hybrids	35

2.3. GENOTYPE X ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION	36
2.3.1. Definition and computation	36
2.3.1.1. <i>Types of GE interaction</i>	37
2.3.1.2. <i>Partitioning GE components</i>	37
2.3.2. Stability	38
2.3.2.1. <i>The basis for stability</i>	39
2.3.2.2. <i>Statistics for evaluating stability</i>	40
2.3.2.3. <i>Concepts of stability</i>	41
2.3.3. Selection for yield and stability	44
2.3.3.1. <i>Mean and CV distribution</i>	45
2.3.3.2. <i>Non-parametric ranking</i>	45
2.3.3.3. <i>Superiority measure (P_j)</i>	46
2.3.3.4. <i>Rank-sum and rank-product</i>	46
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS	48
3.1. F_1 SEED PRODUCTION	48
3.1.1. Seed production using female flowers	48
3.1.2. Seed production using hermaphrodite flowers	48
3.1.3. Crossing procedure	49
3.1.4. Data on seed production and quality.	49
3.2. PERFORMANCE OF F_1 HYBRIDS IN GxE TRIAL.	49
3.2.1. Genotype	49
3.2.1.1. <i>Sunrise Solo, Eksotika and Line 19</i>	50
3.2.1.2. <i>Morib</i>	50
3.2.1.3. <i>Paris</i>	52
3.2.1.4. <i>Subang</i>	52
3.2.2. Environment	52
3.2.3. Experimental design and layout	55
3.2.4. Agronomic practices	55
3.2.5. Data collection	56
3.2.6. Statistical analysis	57
3.2.6.1. <i>Analysis of variance</i>	57
3.2.6.2. <i>Analysis of GxE and stability</i>	58

3.2.6.3. <i>Simultaneous selection for mean and stability</i>	60
3.2.6.4. <i>Heterosis</i>	61

4. RESULTS 62

4.1. SEED PRODUCTION USING FEMALE FLOWERS 62

4.1.1. ANOVA of seed characters	62
4.1.2. Effect of female (ovule) and male (pollen).	62
4.1.3. Effect of age of tree.	65
4.1.4. F_1 seed yield and estimated seed costs	66

4.2. SEED PRODUCTION USING HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS . 68

4.2.1. Combined ANOVA over environments	68
4.2.2. Environmental effect	68
4.2.3. Genotypic effect	68
4.2.4. Genotype x environment effect	70
4.2.5. Seed production: hermaphrodite v. female	72

4.3. PERFORMANCE OF F_1 HYBRIDS IN GxE TRIAL 75

4.3.1. ANOVA examined by environments	75
4.3.2. Genotypic means examined by environments	75
4.3.3. Combined ANOVA over six environments	80

4.3.3.1. <i>Environmental effect</i>	95
--	----

4.3.3.2. <i>Genotypic effect</i>	97
--	----

4.3.4. GxE analysis and stability in selection of genotypes 106

4.3.4.1. <i>Mean and CV distribution</i>	107
--	-----

4.3.4.2. <i>Non parametric ranking</i>	118
--	-----

4.3.4.3. <i>Rank sum and rank product</i>	129
---	-----

4.3.5. Overall performance of genotypes based on various ranking methods.	131
--	-----

4.3.5.1. <i>Method of scoring</i>	140
---	-----

4.3.5.2. <i>Performance in vegetative characters</i>	140
--	-----

4.3.5.3. <i>Performance in fruit characters</i>	141
---	-----

4.3.5.4. <i>Performance in yield and yield components</i>	142
---	-----

4.3.6. Selection of inbreds v. hybrids. 143

4.4. HETEROSIS	153
4.4.1. Heterosis in vegetative characters	153
4.4.2. Heterosis in fruit and fruiting characters	154
4.4.3. Heterosis in yield components and yield	154
4.4.4. Heterotic response over environments	158
4.4.5. Heterotic effects of parents	163
5. DISCUSSION.	166
5.1. F ₁ SEED PRODUCTION	166
5.1.1. Factors affecting seed production and quality	166
5.1.1.1. <i>Environment effect</i>	166
5.1.1.2. <i>Genotypic effect</i>	167
5.1.1.3. <i>Age of tree</i>	167
5.1.1.4. <i>Sex of flowers</i>	168
5.1.2. Cost benefits in using hermaphrodites for F ₁ seed production . . .	168
5.1.3. Commercial production of F ₁ papaya seeds	173
5.1.3.1. <i>Scale and layout</i>	173
5.1.3.2. <i>Production volume</i>	173
5.1.3.3. <i>Economics of F₁ seed production</i>	174
5.1.4. Improving efficiency in F ₁ seed production	175
5.2. PERFORMANCE OF F ₁ HYBRIDS IN GxE TRIAL	176
5.2.1. Environment: Suitability for papaya.	176
5.2.1.1. <i>Delineating suitable regions for papaya</i>	176
5.2.1.2. <i>Suitability of environments in GxE trial</i>	177
5.2.1.3. <i>Marginal soils for papaya</i>	179
5.2.2. Genotype: Inbred v. Hybrid.	181
5.2.2.1. <i>Vegetative characters</i>	181
5.2.2.2. <i>Fruit characters</i>	182
5.2.2.3. <i>Incidence of malformed top disease</i>	184
5.2.2.4. <i>Yield components and yield</i>	184
5.2.3. Genotype x Environment	186
5.2.3.1. <i>Stability in performance</i>	187

5.2.3.2. <i>Simultaneous selection of mean and stability</i>	188
5.2.3.3. <i>General and specific adaptability</i>	191
5.3. HETEROSIS	198
5.3.1. Exploitation of heterosis in papaya.	198
5.3.1.1. <i>Differential heterosis in characters</i>	198
5.3.1.2. <i>Differential heterosis between sibs and wide crosses</i> . . .	200
5.3.1.3. <i>Differential heterosis over environments</i>	200
5.3.1.4. <i>Strategies for exploitation of heterosis</i>	202
5.3.2. Towards ceiling yields	203
5.4. PROSPECTS AND LIMITATIONS OF F ₁ PAPAYA HYBRIDS. .	205
5.4.1. Economics of F ₁ hybrids for production of table fruit	205
5.4.2. Economics of F ₁ hybrids for production of processing fruit . . .	206
5.4.3. F ₁ hybrids for annual cropping: Beating the PRSV.	208
5.4.4. Limitations of F ₁ hybrids	210
5.4.4.1. <i>Acceptance of variety</i>	210
5.4.4.2. <i>Transition woes</i>	210
5.5. CONCLUDING REMARKS	211
6. SUMMARY	212
7. REFERENCES	216
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.	229

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.1. World production of papaya (1991 - 1993)	2
2.1. Pollination combinations and sex segregation in papaya	16
2.2. Range of food crops and year of release of first commercial hybrids (after Mayo, 1987)	29
3.1. Description of environments and planting dates	54
3.2. Expected mean squares and tests of significance in ANOVA	58
4.1. Analysis of variance for number of seeds, % pre-germinated seeds and % floating seeds	63
4.2. Hybrid seed production as influenced by maternal and pollen inbred parents	64
4.3. Hybrid seed production and time of fruit maturity as influenced by age of trees	67
4.4. Seed yield and estimated seed costs of hybrids developed from six inbred parents.	67
4.5. Analysis of variance of six characters for hybrid seed production over two environments	69
4.6. F ₁ hybrid seed production at two environments	69
4.7. Means of six maternal parents in hybrid seed production	71
4.8. Means of six pollen parents in hybrid seed production.	71
4.9. Means of six genotypes at two environments for hybrid seed production	73
4.10. Seed production between females and hermaphrodites	74
4.11. Mean comparison between females and hermaphrodites of six genotypes in the production of hybrid seeds	74
4.12. Summarised results of ANOVA at each environment for four vegetative characters.	76

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
4.13. Summarised results of ANOVA at each environment for three fruit characters and resistance to malformed top disease (MTD)	77
4.14. Summarised results of ANOVA at each environment for six yield characters	78
4.15. Genotypic means at six environments for trunk diameter	81
4.16. Genotypic means at six environments for plant height	82
4.17. Genotypic means at six environments for lamina width	83
4.18. Genotypic means at six environments for petiole length	84
4.19. Genotypic means at six environments for fruit weight	85
4.20. Genotypic means at six environments for carpellody occurrence (%)	86
4.21. Genotypic means at six environments for total soluble solids %	87
4.22. Genotypic means at six environments for malformed top disease (MTD) incidence	88
4.23. Genotypic means at six environments for earliness (days to flower)	89
4.24. Genotypic means at six environments for height of fruit	90
4.25. Genotypic means at six environments for fruit number	91
4.26. Genotypic means at six environments for yield of first harvest	92
4.27. Genotypic means at six environments for yield of second harvest	93
4.28. Genotypic means at six environments for total yield	94
4.29. Combined ANOVA of 21 genotypes over six environments	99
4.30. Environment means for four vegetative characters	100

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
4.31. Environment means for three fruit characters and incidence of malformed top disease (MTD)	100
4.32. Environment means for six yield characters	101
4.33. Genotypic means for four vegetative characters	101
4.34. Genotypic means for three fruit characters and incidence of malformed top disease (MTD)	102
4.35. Genotypic means for six yield characters	103
4.36. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for trunk diameter	121
4.37. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for plant height	122
4.38. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for fruit weight	123
4.39. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for total soluble solids %	124
4.40. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for earliness (days to flower)	125
4.41. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for height of first fruit	126
4.42. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for fruit number	127
4.43. Non parametric ranking indices for selection of genotypes for yield (harvest 1)	128
4.44. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for trunk diameter	132
4.45. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for plant height.	133
4.46. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for fruit weight.	134

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
4.47. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for total soluble solids %	135
4.48. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for earliness (days to flowering)	136
4.49. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for height of first fruit	137
4.50. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for fruit number	138
4.51. Rank sum and rank product for selection of genotypes for yield 1 (harvest 1)	139
4.52. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for trunk diameter	144
4.53. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for plant height	145
4.54. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for fruit weight	146
4.55. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for total soluble solids % (TSS)	147
4.56. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for earliness (days to flower)	148
4.57. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for height of fruit.	149
4.58. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for fruit number	150
4.59. Overall rank of genotypes in selection for yield (harvest 1)	151
4.60. Composition of inbred (including sibs) and hybrid in the best and worst five selections for 14 characters	152
4.61. Heterosis estimates over mid and better parents of 15 hybrids for vegetative characters	155
4.62. Heterosis estimates over mid and better parents of 15 hybrids for fruit characters	156
4.63. Heterosis estimates over mid and better parents of 15 hybrids for fruit number and yield	157

Table	Page
4.64. Heterosis estimates over mid and better parents for trunk diameter over six environments	160
4.65. Heterosis estimates over mid and better parents for earliness over six environments	161
4.66. Heterosis estimates over mid and better parents for yield 1 (first harvest) over six environments	162
4.67. Heterotic effects (% over BP) of parents for trunk diameter and yield	163
5.1. Cost benefits of using hermaphrodites compared with females for hybrid seed production of Line 19 and Subang	171
5.2. Percentage of stable inbreds and hybrids derived from CV and stability variance (σ_i^2) methods	189
5.3. Economics of production of Mo x So compared with Eksotika and Eksotika II for table fruit	207
5.4. Economics of production of Mo x So compared with Pa x Pa for processing fruit	208

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	
2.1. Flower types of <i>Carica papaya</i> L.	14
3.1. Locations and rainfall patterns of the six environments	53
4.1. Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for trunk diameter.	110
4.2. Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for plant height	111
4.3. Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for fruit weight	112
4.4. Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for TSS%.	113

4.5.	Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for earliness	114
4.6.	Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for height of first fruit . . .	115
4.7.	Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for fruit number	116
4.8.	Mean and CV distribution of 21 genotypes for yield (harvest 1)	117
4.9.	Relationship of heterosis (yield 1) with environment index (trunk diameter)	164
4.10.	Relationship of heterosis (yield 1) with environment index (combined yield)	165
5.1.	Adaptability of hybrids and inbreds	194

LIST OF PLATES

Plate

2.1.	Female (left) and hermaphrodite (right) flowers	18
2.2.	Female (left) and hermaphrodite (right) fruits	18
3.1.	Sunrise Solo (top), Line 19 (middle) and Eksotika (bottom) fruits . . .	51
3.2.	Morib fruit	51
3.3.	Paris fruit	51
3.4.	Subang fruit	51
5.1.	Mo x So hybrid with general adaptability at mediocre environment (Kluang) compared with the two parents (Mo - top left and So - top right)	195
5.2.	Su x Pa hybrid adapted to poor environment (Bukit Tangga) compared with the parents (Su - top left and Pa - top right)	196
5.3.	Mo x 19 hybrid adapted to good environments (Pontian) compared with the parents (Mo - top left and 19 - top right)	197